

CANADA'S NEWSPAPER FOR UKRAINIAN STUDENTS

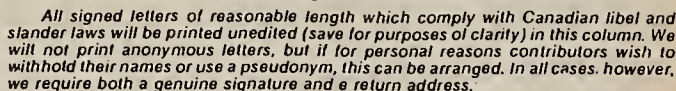
CANADA'S NEWSPAPER FOR UKRAINIAN STUDENTS

ПЬЛА-ОСОБА / ЛЮДИНА

**Hali Krawchuk**

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I went "boom" and have not thought of much else.  
Perhaps next issue.

## THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS - WRITES

I was told that, as the new President of SUSK, I should submit a statement for this year's first issue of *STUDENT*. It was an obligation that I gladly accepted. Firstly, congratulations to the Montreal Congress '87 Committee for a job well done.

Cliches and trite sayings might be expected in this type of introductory article. However, I don't want to use them and I'm sure that you don't want to read them. What you will read are some honest, simple ideas in regard to this year's Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union.

It is important that SUSK be innovative in its approach to issues. Our variety of ideas and "unorthodoxy" can be an advantage. It is not enough to simply follow the Ukrainian Canadian community. Students can play a leadership role . . . if we want it. This is what the SUSK executive is interested in doing but it needs the active participation of clubs and individuals if it is to succeed in being innovative and providing leadership on issues which affect Ukrainian Canadians.

In this regard, member clubs must feel that they are a part of SUSK; that SUSK is working for them and dealing with issues that are important to them. The 1987-88 SUSK executive has promised to be accountable and accessible to member clubs. Force us to prove it to you!

This newspaper is an important component of Ukrainian Canadian student life. I urge you to read it and become actively involved by submitting articles and letters to the editor. *STUDENT* is an excellent vehicle for exchange of ideas, discussion and debate - things upon which all student organizations thrive.

Danylo Dzwonoyk  
SUSK President



SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER 1987  
VOL. 20 NO. 96

Staff this issue:

Nestor Gula  
Taras Gula  
Zirka Kudla

OCTOBER 31, 1987  
SCARRY!

## SUBMIT TO STUDENT

Articles, poetry, cartoons, photographs — we need you to submit your contributions to *Student*, to help us cover what's going on in the Ukrainian community in Canada and around the world. Anything sent in by students, about student life, or of interest to the student community, will be considered for publication. Although we cannot guarantee your work will get into print, we will give each contribution our careful consideration. Ukrainian-language submissions are, of course, most welcome. So help us tell it like it *really* is, by submitting today to *Student*.

**A note regarding technical requirements:** All articles should either be typed or neatly written, double-spaced between lines and with ample margins for convenience editing. Please stipulate any conditions you might have regarding the editing of content with articles of a sensitive political nature. Photos should preferably be black and white, and have details on the back describing what/who they depict. **Artwork and cartoons** should be done in black ink on clean white paper, with the artist's signature incorporated in the design.

**N.B.:** Do not send in negatives of photos, and keep a copy of your articles. If you want to have your material returned to you, please enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope with your submission.



# Samizdat journal 'Glasnost' on Ukraine

U.K. - The samizdat journal 'Glasnost', which began publication in June this year has devoted considerable space to nationality problems in the U.S.S.R. and has surveyed the most recent issues of the Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine. The samizdat journal 'Glasnost' is edited by Sergei Grigoryants, an Armenian, who was released this year after spending nine years in prison for "anti-Soviet activities". Grigoryants emphasized that it was not a samizdat publication in the sense that it was distributed absolutely openly. The aim was to throw light upon those areas of Soviet life still not covered by the official press.

At the press conference on 3 July to launch 'Glasnost' the following people spoke: Lev Timofeyev, the co-editor, two representatives of the Latvian group 'Helsinki'86, Rolands Silaraups, Edmunds Cirvilis, former political prisoners Heinrich Altunyan, Janis Rozkalns and father Gleh Yakunin, Yury Kiselev, a member of the Group to Defend Rights of the Disabled, Yury Khronopulo, a member of the peace seminar 'Friendship and Dialogue', a Crimean Tartar representative, Reshat Dzemilev.

In July the First deputy Chairman of the Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for Press and Publications told Grigoryants that no official permission would be given for its publication as there was "a shortage of paper" and the authors could publish their articles in the official press. Although 8 issues have been published only five issues of 'Glasnost' have appeared in the West to date. KGB officers raided the offices of 'Glasnost' on Friday, 2 October, taking away all the copies of the latest edition. Two associate editors were detained for several hours.

The editorial in the first issue stated that they intend to publish the Information Bulletin 'Glasnost', as well as the anthology 'Glasnost': "Both publications are independent organs with the purpose of facilitating democratic consciousness in society". The editorial went on to state: "Independent informational publications... will nonetheless be a necessary complement to existing press organs, and together with them they will present a sufficiently objective idea about life in our society".

Issues 2, 3 and 4 of 'Glasnost' include material on the Armenian National Party, the

Committees to Free Georgian and Armenian Political Prisoners, -The Right to Emigrate, Appeal of Meshketian-Muslims, The Crimean Tartar Movement and a reply to an article in Sovetskaya Moldaviya. Issue number 1 of 'Glasnost' reviews issues 18-21 of the Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine which are subtitled 'Lvov-Uzhorod'. Number 18 includes over 30 pages of articles and documents and a dozen photographs of secret prayer meetings in Western Ukraine. The documents include a letter to the United Nations on the need to legalize the Ukrainian Catholic Church, a critical survey of 'restructuring' in the U.S.S.R., material on imprisoned Ukrainians and administrative persecution by the authorities. There are also testimonies on 'Divine Miracles' and a list of 40 Ukrainian political prisoners who refused to sign a petition asking for clemency.

Number 19 includes historical material on the Ukrainian Catholic Church, whilst number 20 polemicalizes with the Soviet and Western press which speak against the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Issue number 20 also includes additional information on Yosyf Terelya's encounter with Raoul Wallenberg in Vladimir prison. Issue number 21 includes information on the situation of the Catholic Church in Ukraine, with photographs of the state of Churches and cemeteries. Also included are instructions on how to conduct oneself during investigation and arrest. This same issue includes a petition to the Supreme Soviet by Olha Horyn where she reaffirms her husband's innocence. The main article includes a report of a miracle that occurred in the village of Grushevo and polemics with official newspapers who have tried to denigrate the event.

Issues number 2, 3 and 4 of 'Glasnost' include reviews of numbers 22 and 23 of the Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine. Most of the material in Number 22 is information about the persecution of Terelya, a discussion between the authorities in charge of religious affairs and a Catholic priest and a feature on whether the Pope will visit the U.S.S.R. next year for the millennium of Christianity in Ukraine. Number 23 of the Chronicle begins with a biography and talk by the Catholic priest, Ivan Margitych. Additional information includes an article on international agreements and human rights, the approaching

millennium of Christianity, the illegal status of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and ten conditions for its legalization. There are additional notes about the visit to Riga of Ukrainian Catholics, where 16 were ordained as priests. There is also mention of underground Catholic monasteries in Ukraine and discussion between the authorities, priests, monks and the clergy on legalization. But the authorities still adamantly refuse to legalize the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Issue number 5 of 'Glasnost', the latest to appear, contains an open letter from Georgian dissidents, a reply by the editor, Sergei Grigoryants to an article in the newspaper 'Vecherniaia Moskva' in which he explains how he was expelled from the university, an appeal to M. Gorbachev on the subject of a conference on human rights to be held in Moscow, various articles on the current economic situation and a list of known dissidents being held in the Perm camp.

The unofficial publication 'Glasnost' is a good example of how dissidents of different nationalities, and in particular Russians and non-Russians, have cooperated against the repression of national and human rights. This, in itself, may have been a worrying factor for the authorities. When V. Chornovil announced at a press conference in September in Moscow his intention to begin re-publishing the 'Ukrainian Herald' this was with Sergei Grigoryants, the editor of 'Glasnost'.



## House of Commons passes motion to establish "Helsinki Human Rights Day"

OTTAWA - On August 28th, Andrew Witer's (Member of Parliament - Parkdale-High Park) Private Members motion (M-119) received unanimous consent in the House of Commons, following one hour of debate.

The substance of the motion was to establish August 1st as "Helsinki Human Rights Day", in honour of the Helsinki Accords and to commit the Government of Canada to raise human rights violations of the signatory countries at every possible opportunity.

The motion received all party support, and Mr. Witer stated in a letter to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney that he believed this support stems from the commitment Canadians feel toward the principles of the Helsinki agreement, and the recognition of the importance of the document as a symbol of hope for people who are the victims of repressive regimes, particularly in the East Bloc countries.



## Be a spy for Student

Travelling to Eastern Europe or the Soviet Union? If so, you could be of invaluable service to Student by informing us about little-known incidents or events that you learn about during your visit. Naturally, we're especially interested in hearing about anti-Soviet activities and manifestations of resistance to the state, but we'll accept anything that sheds light on what's really going on inside the Russian empire. We want stories about strikes, shortages, bureaucratic fuck-ups and violations of human rights, as well as the words to underground songs, political graffiti, or the latest Soviet joke. We'll share with our readers any interesting information that travelling Student readers share with us. Submissions can be in the form of articles or short items for our "Bloc Notes" and "KGB" columns, and should be either typed or neatly written (double spaced with ample margins) for convenience editing.

Note: Although we'll be happy to print contributions, either anonymously or under pseudonyms, each submission must be properly identified (full name and return address) so that we can verify the credibility of our agents.



# ЙОСИФ ТЕРЕЛЯ ЕМІГРУЄ НА ЗАХІД

Сейнт-Катаринс — Йосиф Тереля, український активіст і в'язень радянських тюрем, за свою роботу в захист Української Католицької Церкви, одержав дозволення емігрувати на Захід, як казав у інтерв'ю з Глоб вна Меіл канадський церковний проповідник.

Українська католицька організація "Свята Софія" за осередком у Сейнт Катаринсі, домогалася звільнення Й. Терелі з тюрми останні два роки.

Звільнений з тюрми вже пізніше тому, Й. Тереля прибув до Голландії тільки 18-го вересня, де його зустрів о. Мирослав Татарин, представник Товариства св. Софії.

Йосиф Тереля (44) був зв'язаний у радянській тюрмі і в психушці останні 20 років. Він був засуджений за анти-радянську агітацію, за захист Української Католицької Церкви і теж за домагання для церкви законних прав.

о. Татарин сподівається, що Й. Тереля, з дружиною й трьома дітьми оселиться в Ніагарському краю та допоможе в боротьбі звільнення других українських католиків у Радянському Союзі.



30-го вересня ц. р. прибув до Торонта, з родиною, Йосиф Тереля. Привітали його на летовищі представники різних організацій, а також велика кількість громадян, які прийшли побачити на очі таку визначну особу. Офіційним привітанням провадив Владика Кир Ізидор.

В день, 5-го жовтня відбулася пресконференція при Онтарійському парламенті. Описав Йосифа Терелю привітали представники парламенту.

Одна із тез Йосифа Терелі, котру підтримують також інші колишні радянські політв'язні, які відвідали Торонто (це включає Ірину Ратушинську, Анатолія Шаранського і Данила Шумука) є те, що "гласність" була створена тільки для очей заходу. Неможливо говорити про "гласність", коли около три тисячі осіб далі сидять по концтаборах і у психіатричних шпиталях за виявлення ідей, що є незгідні з ідеями уряду. Особливий Йосиф Тереля тим, що не є політиком. Попав він до таборів за те, що обстоює права української католицької церкви в Україні.

Після зустрічі з парламентаристами, ввечері відбувся мопебень — Хресна Дорога — на площі недалеко церкви Св. Дмитрія.

Відтак, Йосиф Тереля знову зустріся з громадою 10 жовтня на XII-му Конгресі Українців Католиків Торонтської Епархії. Знов виявив він свою велику відданість у справі легізації Української Католицької Церкви в Советському союзі і заявив, що буде продовжувати свою роботу на заході.

Копи Йосиф Тереля не бенкетує і не зустрічається з представниками різних установ і в Канаді і в Америці, приміщення має він у місті Ст. Кетеринс. Але через те, що багато людей цікавляться почути і побачити Йосифа Терелю, його в дома часто нема.

Photos: Zirka Kudla



## MONTREAL STOPOVER

*It was past midnight. The air was still. Waves breaking against the ship made the only sound that he could hear. Thanksgiving Day had just passed, but he probably didn't know that.*

*He is, as he says himself, from 'another world'. You wouldn't know it looking at him - he seems quite at ease.*

*His job is to listen for sounds, to look for sights that shouldn't be. All he hears is the waves. He is a guard - he stands alone.*

*He says he had been a sailor for three years. He didn't really want to be a sailor, it was simply a good way to get to the 'other world' - our world.*

*He looks down and sees what to him is freedom 60 ft. below, but he's wary. His mind races - he doesn't really know what's there in that stillness. Then he decides, and is gone, leaving the ship and the waves behind forever.*

*I chose Canada! The people are good. I heard that there are many Ukrainians here and they're good people, friendly people - he says.*

*He hails a taxi into town, and spends the morning walking rue Ste. Catherine, then hops on a train to Ottawa. Another taxi-ride, one simple sentence, and a new life is begun.*

*He is from 'Bila Tserkva', near Kiev, but now lives in Ottawa. His native language is Ukrainian, but he is learning English now.*

His name is Oleksander.  
WELCOME!

Taras Gula



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# SUSK CONG



## 1987 SUSK Cong

1. Whereas the Meech Lake Accord hearings (Federal and Provincial) will be held within the upcoming SUSK term, be it resolved that the SUSK executive make submissions to these hearings.
2. Whereas no legislation currently exists regarding multiculturalism policy in Canada and whereas the report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Multiculturalism was released June 1987, be it resolved that SUSK initiate dialogue with Members of Parliament.
3. Be it resolved that SUSK stay abreast of human rights issues, with particular focus on the CSCE (Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe) process, and be involved where possible.
4. Be it resolved that due to the most recent technological advancements in the computer industry, SUSK again analyze and re-evaluate the potential for establishing a national computer network.
5. Whereas the Canadian Anniversaries Program has been initiated by the Department of Multiculturalism, be it resolved that SUSK develop a project and make applications to secure funding.
6. Be it resolved that SUSK recognize achievements of former SUSK members by presenting an award to this individual at the annual SUSK Congress.
7. Be it resolved that SUSK publish a media guidebook and directory of Ukrainian media to be distributed to all clubs as well as the larger Ukrainian community.
8. Whereas SUSK has numerous issues of concern, the 1987 Congress directs the SUSK executive to lobby various government agencies and to secure government cooperation in our efforts.



# CONGRESS '87



## SUSK elects new executive

Zirka Kudla

MONTREAL - Ukrainian Canadian students from across the country descended upon Montreal, Quebec to attend the 28th Congress of the Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union (SUSK) August 27th - August 31st.

Danylo Dzwonik, former SUSK director of human rights and member of the University of Manitoba Ukrainian Students' Club, was chosen to take over the helm of SUSK.

Approximately 50 delegates attended the Congress representing Toronto, Vancouver, Montreal, Edmonton, St. Catharines, Winnipeg, Ottawa, and Hamilton. Unfortunately, there were no delegates representing Saskatoon and Calgary. In fact, it would not be an exaggeration to say that this Congress probably had the fewest number of western delegates present than any other Congress.

Also attending the Congress were representatives of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America Inc. (SUSTA), Yaro Kulchyskyj, president of the Central Union of Ukrainian Students (CeSUS) as well as student representatives from England and Germany.

Sessions covered a variety of topics such as:

• Ukrainian Millennium - its significance, preparations for

celebrations and a youth perspective on the topic (speakers - Dr. Ihor Monczak, priest at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Montreal and Peter Humenyj, theology student who is presently with the Studite order in Rome);

• Lobbying and the Media - lobbying the federal government and Ukrainians in the media (speakers - Andrew Cardoso, executive director, Canadian Ethnocultural Council and Michael Bociurkiw, Globe & Mail reporter);

• Ethnocultural Relations - Ukrainian-Jewish relations in the '80s and Ukrainian-Polish rapprochement (speakers - Dr. Marco Antonowych of Montreal and Dr. Kawczak, professor of philosophy, Concordia University, vice-president, Canadian Polish Congress);

• The Deschenes Commission - a panel discussion (speakers included Andrew Witer, Member of Parliament, Parkdale-High Park; Lesia Cbyzhij, lawyer, Civil Liberties Commission of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee; Jean-Pierre Semeniuk, a Montreal civil litigation lawyer; Dr. Roman Serbyn, professor of history);

• Ukrainian Arts and Literature - the contribution of Ukrainian painter William Kurelek to Canadian art and the National Geographic visit to Ukraine (speakers - Patricia Morley, professor of English, author and Tanya D'Avignon, translator for National Geographic); and finally

• The Ukrainian Archives (speaker - Mr. M. Momryk, archivist).

Aside from the sessions, delegates also had the opportunity to sit back and enjoy

a summer concert and theatrical performance. The musical interlude included the

University of Toronto Ukrainian Students' Club choir - *Lisova Pisia*, conductor Wasyl Korec, Ivan Zavada, violinist (studying at the Conservatoire de Musique du Quebec a Montreal) and Maria Dolnycky, pianist (McGill University).

The remaining portion of the program was devoted to a performance by the Avantgard Ukrainian Theatre (Toronto) which staged "*Posered Moria*" by Slavomyr Myrozyk.

These performers showed true showmanship. Despite the fact that a Portuguese wedding band was serenading from below, the show continued and the artists performed. In fact, the newly-wedded couple would be thrilled to know that credit to their wedding band was given during the evening's performance!

The final day of Congress covered SUSK business: discussion of club reports, executive reports, presentation and discussion of the resolutions which set the direction for SUSK and last but not least - elections.

And of course, a Congress would not be complete without the usual never-ending parties, sleepless nights and the dreaded wake-up calls (special credit must be given to Congress Co-ordinator, Mychajlo Wysoczanskyj for such an efficient job in ensuring delegates were up and ready for the sessions!).

Another SUSK year awaits us all. *STUDENT* would like to wish the new SUSK executive all the best in their upcoming year. May it be an eventful one!

Photos: Lesia Semchyschyn

## Congress Resolutions

9. Whereas the centenary of Ukrainian immigration to Canada will be celebrated in 1991, be it resolved that SUSK continue dialogue with representatives from Canada Post Corporation to ensure that a stamp commemorating the event will be issued.
10. Whereas the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity will be celebrated in 1988, be it resolved that SUSK encourage member clubs to involve themselves in the organization of local Millenium celebrations.
11. Be it resolved that the SUSK executive continue the SUSK constitutional review process.
12. Be it resolved that SUSK internal relations be a priority for the SUSK executive.
13. Be it resolved that SUSK explore the feasibility of organizing, jointly with SUSTA, a special conference on Ukrainian Cultural Identity in North America.
14. Be it resolved that SUSK explore the feasibility of a 'sister club' program with SUSTA which could help to strengthen ties with Ukrainian American students.
15. Be it resolved that SUSK maintain and improve bilateral ties with Ukrainian student groups outside Canada.
16. Whereas SUSK has neglected the SUSK archives since 1984, be it resolved that SUSK make a concerted effort to update our file with the Public Archives of Canada.



# BLOC

# NOTES

## APPEAL

### INITIATIVE GROUP FOR THE RELEASE OF UKRAINIAN PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

We, the undersigned, believe that the existence of prisoners of conscience in the USSR contradicts the international agreements of human rights signed by the Soviet government, the nature of the Soviet constitution, its laws and the democratic transformations in the country which have begun in the government. Further, the movement for the political democratization of life has come into conflict with the reality of the political situation in our country. The release of a portion of the prisoners of conscience by means of a pardon cannot hide the reason for their imprisonment and is a method of shifting the guilt from the authorities' shoulders during the Brezhnev-Andropov period onto the shoulders of their opponents, who throughout the last 10 years have struggled against the infringement of national and religious rights of individuals (in the USSR).

We, therefore call upon the Soviet government for:

- a) the removal from the Soviet, Ukrainian criminal code and other national republics the constitutionally, discriminatory articles which were used to imprison those struggling for democratization.
- b) the full rehabilitation of prisoners of conscience together with the compensation for the wrongs done to them.
- c) the return to Ukraine of the bodies of those prisoners of conscience who have died in the camps.

We turn to the world community to support our efforts. We will regularly inform them about the state of political life in our country and call upon all people to inform us about prisoners of conscience. We are ready to cooperate with organizations and groups, who work for similar aims in Ukraine, other Soviet republics and outside the USSR.

October 3 1987

Vasyl Barladianu  
Zoryan Popadiuk  
Mikhailo Horyn (head of group)

Ivan Hel  
Viacheslav Chornovil

## Letter received from Ukrainian political prisoner

U.K. - A letter dated 16 March 1987 has been received from Petro Saranchuk, a Ukrainian political prisoner, first sentenced in 1947 for membership in OUN (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists). He was released in 1956 but sentenced again in 1970 to 8 years in a special regime camp for "anti-Soviet agitation". In 1980 he was once again arrested on a fabricated criminal charge and sentenced to 6 years imprisonment. Shortly before the end of this sentence he was charged under article 188-3 of the Russian Criminal Code and sentenced to 3 years in a special regime camp.

In his letter Petro Saranchuk, who is now 61, says that his latest sentence was the result of "the continuing hatred of a few people among the camp's administration". He was accused of underperformance of the work norm and malicious insubordination, (productivity fell by 95%). This was due to a shortage of materials, testified by the fact that "hundreds of prisoners were also underfulfilling their work norms". The fact that in November of last year he overfulfilled his norm by 100% did not seem to matter to the camp's administrators.

Saranchuk was also accused of being a perpetual drunkard and a hooligan. This was after he had been severely beaten up following his admission to the clinic for a supposed blood test. In order to provide a cover, a story was fabricated that he had tried to tamper with his medical record in order to ensure an early release and when caught, he had tried to "offer money, tea and Western pornographic magazines" to an orderly. He was accused of beating up the orderly, who had refused to take the bribe.

Saranchuk provides an insight into the workings of the Soviet judicial system; he was scheduled to appear in court on 22 May, however, on 12 May he was taken back to the camp and sentenced in the chief's private office. His relatives were not informed of his latest sentence and his brother Bohdan, spent almost two months searching for him.

Meanwhile, it has also been reported that in honour of the seventieth anniversary of the October revolution an amnesty has been declared for political prisoners sentenced under article 190-1 (anti-Soviet slander). Another development hints that the Soviet authorities may scrap the article of the criminal code used to imprison dissidents on charges of "anti-Soviet propaganda". Saranchuk's future and others like him will depend on how serious the Soviets are about these developments.

You may write to Saranchuk's brother at the following address:

Bohdan Saranchuk, 327053, UkrSSR, g. Nikolayev, Korabelny r-n, pos Korabelov, 18a, Kv. 153.

Petro Saranchuk's address: 349018, UkrSSR, Voroshilovogradskaya obl, Slavyanoserbsky r-n, pos Lozovskoy, uchr. UP-314/60, kamera 55.



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# RIOTS AND UNOFFICIAL YOUTH GROUPS IN UKRAINE

U.K. - "FREEDOM, FREEDOM, WE WANT FREEDOM." These words were chanted after a rock concert by the group 'Avgust' during the Kiev city festival, it was revealed in a recent issue of *Literaturna Ukraina*. The Soviet Ukrainian press has continued to write about unofficial youth groups and has revealed that they exist on a large scale. In the light of the large scale football hooliganism experienced in Kiev after the local side lost to a Moscow team, it would be appropriate to see this event within the context of unofficial youth groups and their activities.

*Radyanska Ukraina*, the major Ukrainian party daily, reported that these groups are being studied by the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and central committee of the Komsomol who have questioned 5000 people in a survey. They are researching into the "mechanism of the formation of civic consciousness among young people during the current phase of restructuring". *Radyanska Ukraina* called for increased cooperation between sociologists and these unofficial groups and for greater publicity. Aware that among these unofficial groups are young people that have dropped out of society, a call was made for further discussions with them in order to try and re-integrate them into society.

*Literaturna Ukraina*, a newspaper in the forefront of the campaign for glasnost in Ukraine, has gone further in describing these groups. One group called 'Metalisty' sport mohawk haircuts, chain bracelets and spike collars. On a recent tour of Ukraine the heavy metal band 'Kryez' created an uproar in Ivano-Frankivsk when patrons went on a rampage and destroyed cars. Officials in Kiev were more prepared and sent out the internal security forces. Similar events took place in Kherson earlier this year where during a concert patrons tore upholstery from the seats and set fire to the stadium leaving it in shambles. During the Kiev festival groups of youths after a concert chanted: "Freedom, Freedom, We Want Freedom".

When asked why heavy metal music has so overwhelmed Ukrainian youth, when it has declined in the West, one replied: "We don't care what's going on there, we are metallists here". The typical 'metallist' comes from a working class family. During one counselling session with 12 of them

they were asked why have they chosen to be rebels and non-conformists?:

"We see everything, we see who eats what, who stands in line and who doesn't and who speculates during shortage and ask ourselves why do these inequalities exist? There are 12 of us here and we all agree that these people should be put up against the wall and shot". When they began to discuss economics he replied that "we should have an open capitalist market as in the west". When the conversations turned to the West and nuclear weapons they voiced support for star wars as a deterrent to nuclear war.

In a survey in Moscow of members of these unofficial youth groups it was found that sixty percent of those questioned were members of the Komsomol, a worrying sign for the authorities. A further breakdown was given as such: engineers and technicians - 52.7%; factory workers - 65.1%; university students - 71.7%; and high school students - 89.4%.

Another article in *Pravda Ukraina* on these youth groups describe the "alien influences" at work and was critical of the fact that: "Many of us are, frankly spanning surprise that negative phenomenon among the young people have suddenly only now become visible. As if phenomenon such as alcoholism, lack of sexual restraint, drug addiction, passion for western music, fashion, mysticism and so forth only emerged yesterday". The newspaper believed that the "facts attesting to young people's ideological immaturity are abundant". Many of them have no, or little, "Marxist-Leninist world outlook" and "informal youth associations are frequently politically unaligned in their activity". A majority do not see the need to evaluate music from a "class position", whilst "religion and religious attributes are socially and ideologically harmless and Komsomol

... badges are out of fashion".

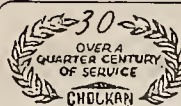
*Pravda Ukraina* believed that their efforts to cultivate among young people "a resistance to the attempts of our ideological adversaries" were very ineffective. Education in schools and the Komsomol "remain futile" because (Soviet) ideals are expounded in "such a dull and academic manner that they lose their attractiveness and consequently their mobilising impact weakens".

*Kultura i Zhyttia*, the organ of the Ukrainian Ministry of Culture, has also recently covered the "heavy metal" cult and the problems they face with the militia after a discotheque they frequented was closed down in the Kiev region. The militia closed the discotheque down because they claimed that all one could hear was foreign music of an "ideologically-pernicious" content. This music activated groups of young people who are organized on an "anti-social basis and call themselves "rockers", "metallisty". The newspaper asked the militia major if, after closing down the discotheque, these groups have disappeared? No, instead, they continue their activities not in the Palace of Culture, but in somebodies home, on the streets or listen to radio stations.

In a letter to *Prapor Kommunist* 17 members of the "metal group Heng" wrote that the authorities criticize and accuse them of being aggressive and intolerant to those that do not belong to their groups. They accused the older generation of "intolerance to them" and of

wanting to quash their groups. To this they state: "I would like to say in the name of all "metallists" that you will not be successful". Others were quoted as saying: "We are trying to separate ourselves from the crowd. One thing that bothers us: why are you interfering with us? This is a fashion, and fashions cannot be halted. You try and frighten us with the militia. But we are not timid rabbits. We exist and will not cease to exist until it becomes unfashionable".

These articles all testify to the widespread problem of unofficial youth groups and activity in Ukraine, and throughout the USSR. All the articles reflect serious official concern over this problem and how to overcome it. It is difficult to gauge to what extent these unofficial groups have become political, but there is some evidence to suggest that this is increasingly becoming the case. What is clear is that they do not become involved in the Soviet way of life, dislike their elders and refuse to be cajoled into doing things they do not want to do.



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## LETTER CONT

### FROM PG. 2

I only hope that the ridiculous comments that ensued were based on ignorant hatred for TUSM and not anti-Ukrainian sentiments. But were they? In the Ukrainian diaspora we are constantly trying to heal the wounds but hesitate in trying to solve the problem all together. I ask Ms. Hewka: Would there have been a Chernobyl disaster; would Vasyl Stus and dozens of other Ukrainian prisoners have been recently murdered in Siberian camps; would Demjanjuk, Koziy, and Kowalchuk have been stripped of their rights as American citizens; would we need to spend all of this time, tears, and money on increasing Ukrainian awareness if there was a free Ukrainian state to defend the interests of Ukrainians around the world? Probably not.

It would be wonderful if we Ukrainians in the diaspora could lead our lives simply, comfortably, carefree, yes, even apolitically as far as Ukrainian affairs are concerned. But there is a reality, a reality that nearly fifty million Ukrainians remain unable to promote their own interests, unable to live as Ukrainians. The reality is that just saying you are Ukrainian today is "political". This is

nothing for "newcomers" to be "frightened" or "intimidated" by. To all Ukrainian students in the diaspora, "newcomers" or not, I would suggest approaching all issues positively, tempered with a strong sense of realism. In case you do not understand or have no interest in a certain aspect of another individual's or organization's affairs, inactivity is not the answer. TUSM, for instance, has not left SUSTA if its interests were not always upheld. We all have been given a responsibility, given a challenge to make a difference. When the time comes and that responsibility is fulfilled, that challenge met, then and only then, can we be truly satisfied that millions of Ukrainians lives are made that much easier. There is nothing wrong with that. These are the heroes that TUSM and others honor with the phrase "Heroyam Slava!" (Glory to the Heroes!). Heroes both dead and living; Ukrainian heroes, Ukrainian people. There should be nothing "intimidating" about that. Proud Ukrainians of all political and non-political persuasions have historically honored their heroes.

I would like to take this opportunity to ask Ms. Hewka: Where is the TUSM 'revolution' that you are alluding to in the article? Where is this "acquisition of power", this

"power-hungry political extremist group"? If TUSM has really espoused these tendencies, what have they got to show for it? If Ms. Hewka examined the slates of candidates for SUSTA executive positions for the 1986/87 congresses, I am sure that she will notice that very few of the candidates are TUSM members. This is quite obviously due to either of two phenomena: either TUSM is not interested in these positions, or the Congress did not elect them. In light of the fact that both congress' slates were almost "TUSM-free" to begin with, I believe the former conclusion is supported. Need I also remind her that both slates were elected unanimously or near-unanimously. Obviously, the democratic voting procedure at SUSTA does work.

A large portion of the article aims at greatly limiting an individual's rights. Apparently "emotion" is no longer allowable. (or perhaps the author is underestimating the ability of SUSTA members to reason and decide issues logically). Caucusing, acceptable to all true democratic institutions, is also denounced. Perhaps Ms. Hewka forgets her 'caucus' with several members of the Statutory Committee, including "unsolicited bystanders" from Canada, and that at this meeting the 'TUSM issue' was discussed. (Interestingly, a member of the Statutory Committee who was a TUSM delegate was not invited). Although I may not agree with this type of "intrigue" or "political power-play", their right to assemble and discuss is not going to be infringed upon.

The right to common opinion and thought is also repressed by Ms. Hewka. When finding something distasteful, she revives the typically Soviet schemes of "Banderite ideology" (readers are referred to a recent article, "Cashing in on a 'disheartening situation'", regarding CeSUS, in the Soviet-published *News From Ukraine*). What is probably extremely frustrating for Ms. Hewka and her so-called "substantial number of delegates at the Congress" is the fact that although a specific organization can be removed from SUSTA, ideas and opinions cannot be controlled. Perhaps upon noticing a large number of individuals with shared interests and ideas not agreeable to her, she would seek to limit their participation or remove them from SUSTA altogether.

Concerning the Seton Hall

University USC, I believe that the entire confrontation could have been avoided had the SUSTA Congress staff properly and efficiently registered delegates. My "impassioned speech" contained the valid complaint that while my registration money was gladly accepted by SUSTA, I was not asked to fill out any registration form. Also, the Verifications Committee, which quite apparently began its work just prior to the voting segment of the Congress, clearly should have reviewed membership lists much earlier, in the weekend. I believe, Ms. Hewka, that SUSTA, as any professional students' organization, can survive constructive criticism.

Concerning another point, I believe that if Ms. Hewka refreshes her memory, she will recall that not all TUSM delegates were "wearing...dark business suits", just as all delegates were not all wearing cut-offs and t-shirts (some even with the Cyrillic characters "СССР" imprinted on them) and drinking beer during the sessions. I also think she will remember that not all TUSM delegates were "expressing points almost exclusively, and forcefully, in Ukrainian". I specifically spoke in English at the Congress so that others could clearly understand me. Being a first generation Ukrainian, and at the same time having a maternal American heritage reaching back nearly 300 years to pre-Revolutionary America, I would be the first to acknowledge the need to promote Ukrainian interests without necessarily alienating students of Ukrainian heritage by the use of a language they may not command or understand at all. However, Ukrainian students in the diaspora who do choose to use Ukrainian should not be labelled as "authoritative" or "intimidating".

In conclusion, concerned readers, whether they are Ukrainian American students or not, should realize that all students' viewpoints and interests have a place in SUSTA. The only "conversion" that SUSTA needs will be that which is decided by SUSTA itself. The newly reorganized SUSTA has accomplished a great deal and will certainly accomplish a great deal more if all continue to think logically, reasonably, and democratically. Then, and only then, will a true federation of Ukrainian American students be preserved.

Petro Matiaszek  
Paterson, New Jersey

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КОМІТЕТ УКРАЇНЦІВ КАНАДИ НАЗНАЧИВ  
КООРДИНАТОРА ІНФОРМАЦІЇ ПРИ  
ІНФОРМАЦІЙНОМУ БЮРО КУК-у в ОТТАВІ

ВІННІПЕГ — Комітет Українців Канади (КУК) назначив Андрія Глуховецького на позицію Координатора Інформації при Оттавському Бюро КУК, яке було офіційно відкрите з початком жовтня, цього року.

Андрій брав активну участь в організації Союзу Українського Студентства Канади (СУСК-у). Андрій колишній член українського студентського клубу при університеті Конкордія в Монреалі та рівно був референтом Багатокультурності при головній управі СУСК-у (1985-86) і є членом Пласту. Новоназначений координатор також був співосновником Інституту Центральних Європейських Студій у Монреалі.

В минулих роках Андрій працював у таких установах: член Судової Ради Конкордського Університету (1984-85), продуцент дослідник на "CUTV/CFCF" телебачення в Монреалі (1985); працівник Інформаційного Відділу Канадсько-Квебекського Іміграційного Бюро (1985);

дослідник/адміністратор для відділу КУК Монреалу (1986); диктор/продуцент для "CRSG" радіо 89.1, кабель "FM" у Монреалі (1985-1987).

Андрій одержав ступінь Бакалавра з політичних наук і недавно закінчив спеціалізацію у політично-громадському праві на Конкордському Університеті.

Головні обов'язки його функції в Інформаційному Бюро включають: постійний зв'язок між Центральною КУК і федеральним урядом Канади, членами парламенту, пресовою галереєю, іноземними амбасадами й посольствами; виконувати плян громадської інформації; Централі КУК в столиці Канади; та керівництво постійного Бюро в Оттаві.

Здібності Андрія та досконале розуміння теперішніх канадських справ, а особливо тих справ, які доторкають українську громаду, допоможуть йому на цій відповідальній посаді. ІНФОРМАЦІЙНЕ БЮРО В ОТТАВІ

# UCC OPENS INFORMATION OFFICE

Mirko Dzulynsky

OTTAWA - On the weekend of October 8-9, the Ukrainian Canadian Committee (UCC) held their annual conference at the Chateau Laurier Hotel in Ottawa. Attendance was expected to be about 100-150 people, but the number registered fell significantly less than that. Nonetheless, the conference proved worthwhile. (For those who were at the UCC Congress in Winnipeg last year, let me say that it seemed that a lot more was accomplished this time around). The conference opened Friday night with the inevitable meeting of the UCC Provincial Council Presidents, which unfortunately, rumour has it, was spent arguing what to my mind seemed a trivial matter (but then, who am I to say). This meeting was followed by a session discussing a "handbook" for the provincial councils. Saturday's agenda included sessions and workshops on media relations (featuring, among others, our very own former SUSK President Mychajlo Bociurkiw), government relations, and fundraising. All the sessions were interesting and very useful. Now all we have to do is hope that the people who were there (and were listening) take what they learned to heart and use it.

On Sunday, the raison d'etre of the conference took place - the opening of the Ukrainian Information Office/Bureau in Ottawa, headed by what I believe is a familiar face, Mr. Andriy Hluchowecy. At the opening ceremonies, I had the honour of presenting a cheque for \$500 on behalf of SUSK to the Senator Paul Yuzyk Memorial Fund, which was set up to provide financial support to the new bureau.

Many SUSKites have been hearing about the proposed opening of this office for years, and I remember hearing about it myself at the UCC Congress last year. Keeping in mind the traditionally snail-like pace of the UCC, many of us did not believe the office would become a reality, at least not so soon. We were wrong. Congratulations are due to all those who proved us wrong.

For the uninitiated, the Information Bureau is to serve as a two-way conduit of information between the Ukrainian Canadian community and the federal government, i.e. the office will serve to inform the government on issues concerning us, providing the government with an authoritative source to turn to in search of information. Conversely, the office will gather information (as it surfaces in government circles and the media) on issues concerning the Ukrainian Canadian community, and disseminate the information to those who can best use it. From the point of view of SUSK, hopefully we will be able to gain assistance from Mr. Hluchowecy in our planned lobby blitz/campaign to Parliament Hill in May. Our lobby effort of two years ago regarding the Deschenes Commission was highly effective; with the help of the new Information Bureau, I hope this year will prove to be even more effective.

On the lighter side . . . some partying did indeed take place. There were too few SUSKites for partying on the scale of the UCC Congress (in fact, I was the only one). Nonetheless, with the help of some former SUSKites such as Andre "Rudy" Rudnicki, and Chrystia Chudczak, as well as some VIPs (UCC President Dr. Cipiwynk, Executive Director Mr. Werbeniuk, and others), we did our best to keep up the party spirit. Everybody had a good time, even though some of the UCC "politicians" seemed to clam up in the presence of Mychajlo Bociurkiw (Could that have anything to do with the fact that he is a reporter? Could be.).

In summing up, I must say that the conference was worth attending; both the official and the unofficial parts (i.e. the partying) were pretty interesting. More SUSK attendance would have been great. Perhaps the UCC would have learned something from us or vice versa. At any rate, there's always next year, and the next, and the next, and the next, and.....

The outgoing SUSK executive has issued this Millennium stamp which is available to all clubs. Any club interested in obtaining such a stamp please write to:



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